

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY JANUARY 31, 1898.

XXXVI-NO. 47

## A BLOODLESS BATTLE.

Police and Burglars Fire a Fusillade of Shots.

### A MASSILLON DIVORCE GRANTED.

Mrs. Mary Rinehart Secures the Decree with Alimony Thrown In—Important Cases Assigned for Trial Next Week—A Canton Brick Company Assigns.

CANTON, Jan. 28.—Three burglars were thwarted, last night, in an attempt to rob the safe in the Valley depot. They were about to apply a match to the fuse when Officer Piero arrived on the scene. A number of shots were exchanged but no one was hurt, and the burglars made good their escape. Officer Piero says he fired three times and the cracksmen twice. Night Watchman Charles Hemminger opened fire with his revolver on several persons on the roof of the Hirshheimer building about 1 o'clock. He was in turn fired upon but uninjured, and the supposed burglars disappeared. It is thought that they intended forcing an entrance into the Harter bank.

The court assignment for next week is exceptionally large and includes many important cases. Those of interest to Massillonians are: George C. Davidson vs. Charles Frantz and others; Ernest Hall vs. Charles Frantz and others; Conrad, Dangler & Brown vs. Pahlau and others; Biggar's execution vs. Dosssee and others; Eckley vs. the Canton Massillon electric railway company; Whistler vs. the Massillon Bridge Company, and Hinton's administrator vs. the Canton Massillon electric railway company. The Dosssee case is assigned for trial before Judge Taylor on Monday, the Whistler case on Tuesday.

Judge McCarty heard the case of Mary Rinehart vs. Charles A. Rinehart, of Massillon, this morning, allowing a decree of divorce and alimony amounting to \$500. Lawyers Wilson & Day represented the plaintiff.

A decree was granted yesterday by Judge McCarty in the divorce proceeding of William Seifert vs. Jane Seifert, of Navarre.

L. M. Siglen & Company have brought suit against Caroline Hammerlin, Leonard Hammerlin and Alice Von Kanel, of Massillon, to recover \$237.50. The sum is an alleged balance on a promissory note of \$1,000.

Wilkin Towl, owner of the Cleveland Brick Company's plant in South Cherry street, assigned this morning to H. B. Webber. The assets are represented at \$12,000, and the liabilities at \$10,000. The will of Nancy McClarran, of Lexington township, has been filed for probate. Andrew Brumbaugh has been appointed administrator of the estate of Lydia Machamer, of Lake township. Lewis Miller has been appointed administrator of the estate of Ferdinand Nauman, of Canton.

Representative John P. Jones has introduced two bills exempting the clerk and trustees of Canton township from prosecution for drawing fees under a law since declared unconstitutional, concluding that they were ignorant of any violation and acted under legal advice. The immediate passage of the bills will be necessary in order to benefit those involved, for Prosecutor Pomerene has given them until February 1st, to make good the over-draft before he takes legal action.

### GUARDING THE GRAVE.

The Body of Joseph Harrow Wanted by a Medical College.

A representative of the Western Reserve Medical College called on Trustee Eggett, of Tuscarawas township, the other day, and, in accordance with the law, served notice on him that it was his intention to disinter and take possession of the body of Joseph Harrow, who died Sunday morning and was buried at the public expense.

The citizens of Tuscarawas township are much aroused over the matter. They declare that it would be a disgrace to have the grave disturbed now, and that they will not tolerate it even in the interest of science. Every night a guard is placed over the grave, citizens of West Brookfield, where the cemetery is located, being on duty Thursday night. No attempt has yet been made to exhume the body.

### DRAWN BY A HORSE.

Charles Stoner Meets with a Very Serious Accident.

Charles Stoner's horse took fright as he was driving west of the city, on Thursday. In attempting to leap from the vehicle, the young man's feet caught in the lines, and being unable to extricate himself, was dragged for a distance of 200 yards. He brought the horse to a stop by finally succeeding in catching hold of one of the lines and pulling it into a fence corner. Even then he was unable to help himself and had to lie under the carriage until aid arrived. Mr. Stoner's garments were torn to shreds, and although no bones were broken, he was so cut and bruised that he is now confined to his West Main street home. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Stoner, and is employed in the West Side flour mill.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

Coughs and colds, down to the very threshold of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's

### AN IMPORTANT CASE.

John Cassidy Charged with Altering a \$1 Bill to a \$10.

John Cassidy, of Salem, was arrested in Lisbon and brought before United States Commissioner R. H. Folger, Thursday, charged with having altered a \$1 bill to \$10. Commissioner Folger placed Cassidy under \$1,000 bond for his appearance on February 3.

Thomas Petrie, charged with hunting on the land of another without permission, gave bond yesterday for his later appearance before Justice Folger. Samuel Darr is the prosecuting witness in the case.

## SCREEN BILL PASSED.

Miners to be Paid for Their Entire Output.

### ANTAGONISTIC TO FOREIGN LABOR.

Failure to Comply with the Provisions of the Bill Will be Punishable by a Fine of \$300—Fine Will Become Operative in Six Months.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 28.—Almost the entire Thursday morning session of the House was taken up with the discussion and passage of labor bills. Three bills of this nature were passed, both adding to and amending the shop and factory laws, and the anti-screen bill of Mr. Jones. The latter bill, which was passed by a vote of 98 yeas, lays none, provides that Ohio miners be paid for the whole product of their labor. Coal, by the new act, is to be weighed before it is screened.

This bill was opposed by the late Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Horace L. Chapman, a large coal operator, and yet two representative miners made arguments in its favor and said that it would not only be fair to the workmen, but would remove one of the chief causes of contention between miners and operators. Mr. Jones, of Stark county, said that if the bill became a law and coal was weighed before screening the miners would be willing to submit to a reduction of two-sevenths in their present wages. The wage problem was one to be settled by miners and operators, of course, but the decrease in wages mentioned by Mr. Jones would not be contested if the bill became a law, he said. The theory is that the miners would be so greatly the gainers by receiving pay for the whole of their output that they could afford to meet a proportionate decrease in the wage schedule.

A feature of the bill which was not disclosed in the discussion, and which is not apparent on the surface, is the fact that the effects of the law would be antagonistic to foreign and incompetent labor. Only the skilled miner can take out coal without shattering it into fine pieces. When all coal is screened before weighing and the miner is paid only for the large lumps, this is not a matter of concern to the operator. If slack as well as lump, however, is to be paid for, the operators naturally will employ only the most efficient labor, and thus the skilled diggers expect the bill to militate against the competition of cheap foreign labor. The bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by \$300 fine, for any mine owner, lessee, or operator, to neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the act. It will become operative six months after it becomes a law.

### NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

A Birthday Surprise Party—The Condition of Mrs. Rickard.

NAVARRE, Jan. 28.—In honor of Miss Lillian Snyder's birthday anniversary, a large number of friends assembled at her home west of the city, Thursday evening, and were pleasantly entertained.

Mrs. Rickard, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, is growing weaker, and her recovery is very improbable. Adam Rickard, her grandson, who is attending Mt. Union College, has been summoned home.

There was a great turning out of Knights of Pythias, Thursday evening, when the second degree was conferred on a candidate.

The victory of the miners at Chicago has increased the confidence of the men here at home in President Hatchford, and all agree that prosperity has indeed dawned. "When the miners get an advance in wages," said a miner this morning, "it is a sure sign of better times. And now if the eight-hour work-day does not prove to be nothing more than a name, I will be ready to believe that the millennium is at hand. I have travelled over a great many states where the eight-hour system was supposed to be in effect, but I found few places where it really was."

### MILTON WISE SENTENCED.

His Plea Is Guilty to the Charge of Forgery.

CANTON, Jan. 29.—Milton Wise, recently indicted for embezzlement and forgery, pleaded guilty to the latter charge when arraigned before Judge McCarty, Friday afternoon. Wise was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Wise resides at Uniontown.

Lawrence Rickard has sued D. W. and Virginia Rees to recover \$140. The sum is alleged to be due on a promissory note. The resignation of Henry Kreiling as executor of the estate of Joseph Putman, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed and accepted. A petition to sell real estate has been filed in the estate of George Kohler, of Plain township.

It is a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A sore throat? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

## FOR SCHOOL SUFFRAGE.

A Firm Stand Being Taken by Women.

### PROTESTS TO BE SENT TO COLUMBUS.

The Repeal of the Law will be Warmly Contested by the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, of Which Mrs. C. McC. Everhard is President.

Mrs. C. McC. Everhard, president of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, is anxious to secure a large protest against the adoption of the Hazlett bill, which provides for the repeal of the school suffrage law, and for this purpose papers are being circulated throughout the city which should be signed by every adult individual. Mrs. Everhard is in correspondence with some members of the general assembly who have expressed themselves to the effect that in their opinions the repeal bill will never get beyond its cradle, but nevertheless a strong protest against it should go in from Massillon.

Upon being asked what the probable action of the Ohio suffrage association would be in case school suffrage was withdrawn, Mrs. Everhard replied that it would be impossible to say, but that the injustice of the act is being so widely felt and expressed that such an outcome is hardly expected. "If women are to come into the body politic and assume the duties of citizens," said Mrs. Everhard, "they must, of course, have some preparation. The public schools teach boys that patriotism ranks among the highest virtues; they are told that any one of them may in the course of events become a President of the United States; but what is considered a virtue in boys is not expected in girls. The ballot to boys is called a priceless right of citizenship in which girls have no share. Now can it be expected that having been inspired with these sentiments for centuries, that they will at once give up their inherited prejudices and rush to the ballot box in great numbers? Like the process of nature, the processes of thought are slow; time must be given to women to make them understand that it is right for them to have an interest in governmental affairs.

"One means of education is the ballot, and the school ballot, if used with discretion will prepare them for an exercise of full suffrage."

### FULTON'S HAND BALL TEAM.

Practicing Hard to Make a Good Showing Against Canton.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 27.—The hand ball team is practicing daily, and this week a formal challenge will be sent to Canton. Tomorrow night the athletes of the town will hold a boxing carnival in the Fulton Athletic Club's headquarters. The principal event will be a ten-round contest between Luther Shilling and George Rahlin.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Porter gave a dinner, Wednesday evening, in honor of their tenth wedding anniversary.

### NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

News of West Brookfield.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Jan. 29.—The Rev. G. W. Dunlap has spent the week at Cross Roads, where he is holding a series of meetings. Next Monday evening he will begin a series of meetings in the Lutheran church in this village. All are invited to attend. Chas. Reinhold has moved his drill tools to Manchester, where he is to do some drilling.

### A TRAMP STEALS BOOTS.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 29.—A tramp called at the residence of W. E. Ax, the other day, and when he left he took with him Mr. Ax's rubber boots and coat.

### A FARM SOLD.

WEST LEBANON, Jan. 29.—The farm of A. W. Gallatin has been sold to Noah Spruner for \$57 an acre. John Hevener has disposed of the old Dr. McMillan property to Frederick Smith, for the consideration of \$735.

### THE MINERS REJOICE.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 28.—Nothing has ever caused more joy in our town than the result of the great convention of the miners and operators at Chicago. The miners realize that they have won a great victory, and are satisfied that in the future, the operator and miner will work more in harmony and that all difficulties will be more readily adjusted. The laborers and business men all join in singing:

My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing.  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.

Mrs. Jane Lewis will leave for West Austintown, Mahoning county, on Saturday, to visit her aged mother.

The two chorus societies of this place meet every week, that of James Thomas on Thursday evening, and Daniel Davis's on Friday.

### GENERAL STORE SOLD.

MCDONALDSVILLE, Jan. 28.—Cyrus J. Witmer has sold his general merchandise store to Harvey Daily, of Aultman, who will take possession about the middle of March. The buildings brought \$1200, and the stock, which is now being inventoried, will bring about the same amount.

### WALKED INTO THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Harry Druth, a promising young man of this city, committed suicide, today, by deliberately walking into the river.

### BEFORE THE MAYOR.

A Case of Assault and One of Assault and Battery.

Mrs. Rachel Korven, of East Greenville, who Dr. Kimber claimed threatened to dash his brains out with a water bucket, appeared before Mayor Schott, Thursday afternoon, and pleaded guilty to a charge of assault. She was fined one dollar and costs.

Louis Joslin was brought in from Tuscarawas township by Policeman Truitt, Thursday, to answer to a charge of assault and battery preferred by William Harter. Pleading guilty, he was assessed one dollar and costs.

## OUT-BARNUM'S BARNUM

A Philadelphia Editor's Pen Picture of Coxey.

### AN EXPENSIVE CAMPAIGN CAR.

The Car, Like His Campaign, Will Run All the Time—The West and South Will Be Plastered With Flaming Posters, and Coxey is the Whole Show.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is greatly interested in the campaign of our distinguished townsman, "General" Coxey, and keeps its readers well informed as to his doings. The following strikes THE INDEPENDENT as being just a little exaggerated, and advises its readers to believe only half of it:

The grass withereth. Psalmist David in melancholy sang "I am withered as the grass," but Jacob S. Coxey withereth not. The wind bloweth over the flower of his fame and it bloometh. He was judged to keep him off the grass that did wither, and he now goeth about like a roaring lion preaching the destruction of usury and the printing of non-interest bearing bonds as a basis for \$1.50 wages a day in making good roads all around the country and thence to Paradise.

The reason that Coxey beats David is that he has known Barnum's ways. David didn't. Barnum and Coxey know the people "love to be humbugged." Coxey will out-Barnum Barnum. Flaming posters proclaim it. The South and West are being plastered with them. Coxey looks heroic on the bills. He knows the stage star's beauty-making arts. You wouldn't know him on the street from the lithograph. He has shaved off his moustache. It withered and he placed whereon it grew shall know it no more. But the people shall know Coxey. His campaign car is white. It costs \$10,000,000,000 in the kind of currency he wants. His car, like his campaign, will run all the time, except when it stops. It carries a big, white tent. Barnum said mammoth; Coxey says mammoth. He gets 10,000 people under it when he can. Most places he can't. They don't charge him for coming. He doesn't charge them. It's even. Free as sunshine. Free as air. Free'n water and gas. His show is richer than Kentucky juice. Every town is hotter and has a higher old time for his coming. The people are burning to hear him tell of issuing money to burn.

One of Coxey's ten-foot posters pictures "reserved seats" in the midst of his 100,000 howling admirers. From this he is suspected of sympathy with the gold "reserve." Coxey will deny it vociferously at each exhibition and none of them will positively be his last appearance to deny it. He won't disappear.

"Coxey's whole show is Coxey. Coxey is proprietor. Coxey is bill poster. Coxey is supe. Coxey is Punch and Judy before the show; works Iuno's mouth; works Judy's mouth; works his own mouth. Coxey is the after-show; also side show, several side-shows. In his bear cage he has a choice lot of samples of bonds that bear no interest. Coxey's middle name is Sechler. The Sechlers are proud of this. A monkey mint is part of the show. Everything issues. Coxey does all the trapeze acts himself, too. He is his own fat man and lean man and wild man. He says President McKinley's system is a "tax-eating" system. He says President McKinley promised little Legal Tender Coxey, his baby, to let him "shee wheels go round," and posters show a section out of Coxey's skull, wherein Baby Coxey looks in to "shee wheels."

"Coxey heard Barnum say the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church, and so he has the words 'Keep off the Grass,' painted all over his special white car. In another place he has painted a picture of his face behind the Washington prison bars. He sends all of these things to his friends. He has no enemies. They know he is harmless. Being all together, the head of Coxey's show gets to a place the same time as the hind part of it. His show never gets separated. He is his own elephant in the morning parade. He is his own elephant in the great walk out. In the last scene he is seen swallowing a real live elephant, to illustrate the elasticity of his system and show the people how to buy the railroads without a cent of taxation for the purpose."

### FREE DELIVERY.

Service will be Established West of This City.

In reply to inquiries by THE INDEPENDENT, Representative Taylor sends the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A special agent is about to go to Massillon, with a view of establishing rural free delivery west of the city.

R. W. TAYLOR.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sights and Incidents of an Atlantic Voyage.

### ON BOARD THE SHIP NORMANNIA.

The Life at Sea Proves to be One of Luxurious Enjoyment—Diversions are Many and Dinner is the Chief Event of the Day—Some of the Passengers.

STEAMSHIP NORMANNIA, ATLANTIC OCEAN, Jan. 12.

After eight days on ship board, we are now sailing on a sea of glass, and having left behind the Azores, await with expectancy our first glimpse of the Pillars of Hercules, where the Atlantic ocean ends, and the Mediterranean sea begins. The balmy air of spring blows through open doors and portholes, and while the ship's clock points to 12 o'clock, I find by my own watch which still ticks off Massillon time that with you it is exactly seven o'clock in the morning. It is the mark of inexperience, perhaps, yet I have not escaped beyond the point of marvelling that our good ship, driven by a power the equivalent of 16,000 horses, consuming daily the output of a Massillon mine equal to 300 tons, and ploughing on with a speed of 20 miles an hour, carries without disorder or discomfort a burden that on land would require 418 freight and 12 large passenger cars.

Still, even the most experienced, I fancy, feels something of a strange emotion when one of these ocean leviathans slips slowly away from its dock at Hoboken, as the band plays "Am Brunner vor den Thore" and thousands of parting friends cheer and use their handkerchiefs to wipe and wipe the tears away. And equally strange, too, is the sensation which comes with the first sight of land, as we saw it Sunday morning, when Corbeian Island, the first of the Azores, rose out of its veil of mist, in a blue and cloudless sky. It was a day long to be remembered. The usual morning trumpet call was omitted, and following the custom of the German boats, while the early sunshine lay in sheets across the swelling waters and made rainbows in the ship's spray, we were summoned to rise by the sound of Luther's grand old hymn, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" ("A Mighty Fortress is Our God"), played as a duet upon instruments of brass. Sometimes near-sometimes on the deck above, in the steerage, in the officers' quarters—everywhere, for a quarter of an hour, came the music, while the passengers rapidly assembled to drink in the warm air.

Off in the distance lay the Azores, the first outpost of Portugal, and on our left stood a ship under full sail, carrying the British flag. Salutes were exchanged, and while the hull of the English merchantman sank from view, we steamed between two green islands, the band playing hymn tunes on the promenade deck.

If there are sermons in stones and babbling brooks, there is religion in a blue sky that meets a bluer ocean, but if they were not enough to put us in a devotional mood, we had the evangelist, Ira W. Sankey, on board, bound for the Holy Land.

Mr. Sankey conducted services in the dining saloon. He told us in an interesting way the story of his own life—how he had been a revenue collector in 1874 or thereabouts, met Dwight W. Moody by chance at a prayer meeting. Sankey happened to lead in song, and when Moody heard him he sent for him and told him that he had been looking for him for six years. "You must resign and come with me," said Moody. "I can't leave my business," said Sankey. "We'll pray over it," said Moody. "And in six months," continued Sankey, "Moody had prayed me into resigning." The real name of the hymn, "Ninety and Nine," was "The Lost Sheep." Sankey cut the words out of an English newspaper, and sang it under inspiration without previous thought, at a mass meeting. Moody insisted on calling it "Ninety and Nine," and as the title clung to it, Sankey had to abandon "The Lost Sheep."

The routine of life at sea is easily understood and adopted. At 7 o'clock, sun time, the trumpet call awakens all on board. Half an hour later comes breakfast, which continues until half past 9. At 10 o'clock the little German band plays upon the deck, where the stewards serve bouillon and sandwiches. Promptly at noon those who can sit down to lunch, which usually includes six courses, and those who prefer are served on deck. The afternoon slips away, how no one knows, ladies sip tea at 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock comes the event of the day—dinner, a German table d'hôte of eight courses, while the orchestra plays and sings. Here we have German cookery in its perfection. The soups are thick, the meats all have rich gravies, schwein, pumpernickel and other breads are in evidence, and the inevitable ice cream is accompanied by cake laid over with a frosting done in geometrical designs like a flower garden at Zoar. An American regards the ship dinner with curiosity, an Englishman with indifference, a Frenchman with disdain, and a German with keen delight.

Dinner being over, the orchestra plays in the ladies' parlor, where we assemble to look each other over, and to listen. Former Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York, short and round, sits by Mrs. Flower. Over in one corner is

now going to his post at Tangier. Judge Geo. S. Batcheller, the American member of the international court at Cairo, is with Mrs. Batcheller. We have a handsome young gray haired Englishman who is taking home a charming bride from Boston. Standing in the doorway is Chief Officer Kadig, large, Teutonic, and fond of stories and pretty girls, a great sailor and most interesting gentleman. We have invalids seeking the mild climates of the East, priests going to Rome, society people hunting rest after much frivolity, and travelers bound for the uttermost parts of the earth.

When the evening concert is over the men find the smoking room, where they read, play cards, and bet on the ship's progress. Down in the second cabin parlor, not used as such on Mediterranean trips, the ship's doctor presides as hail fellow well met, a stunning six-footer with eye glasses and fierce moustaches, and here wine, story and music pass round.

In the steerage it is no less gay. There two hundred and twelve Italians who have made money and are going home, dance Bowery dances to mandolin and guitar, and gamble constantly. A man with long black hair, whom I should not like to meet alone at night, appears to officiate, with a green and white checker-board arrangement. The system seems complicated, and all around him are stacks of foreign coins. Pieces of glass, lemon peel and wood are used as counters. I have seen these Italians pick up orange peel thrown down from an upper deck, and eat it with apparent relish. They pay twenty-four dollars each to go from New York to Genoa, and have four meals daily, with cheap wine.

The Normannia carries 237 officers and men—every one a German, and fine chaps they are. They all wear white choker neckties, and at night the waiters inspire confidence by appearing in white cotton gloves. For the time being locks and keys are unknown devices. Each of these short jacketed fellows has a certificate of character on his face.

One of the luxuries not to be missed is the salt water bathing. An individual who looks like Father Neptune in trousers turns on the water in marble tubs, and tests it with a centigrade thermometer. Fahrenheit is behind us, and we are approaching the land of the metric system.

Provisions for the voyage are laid in at New York, whose markets are infinitely better than any of those of the Italian ports we touch, although the prices are higher. On regular transatlantic voyages between New York and Hamburg, supplies for the round trip, except meats, are purchased in Hamburg. The wines and beers are all German.

Should Germany become involved in war, the government could command the service of each of the 114 boats of the Hamburg-American line. Thus the emperor would have at his disposal four of the fastest ships in the world, capable of covering the distance between New York and Southampton in 6 days, 10 hours and 55 minutes, or 23½ English miles per hour.

The rest that is to be told must be left for another story, for we have come upon Gibraltar, 3,169 miles from New York, and with Spain upon one hand and Africa upon the other, we must prepare to enter England's foothold on the ocean cross-roads, and see Tommy Atkins in his best estate.

J. P. S.

### SENATOR CROMLEY'S BILL.

Provisions for Opening the Massillon State Hospital.

Senator Cromley has introduced a bill which provides for the opening of the Massillon state hospital and a re-districting of the state in order to provide it with patients. Further provisions of the bill are, that the trustees appointed under the act establishing the Massillon hospital be continued; that they shall have power to furnish the buildings and prepare them for the reception of patients; that they may appoint a superintendent and be continued in office until the governor shall appoint a new board under the general laws of the state. Provision is also made for the transportation of patients to the hospital from the newly organized Massillon district.

The Massillon district, should Senator Cromley's bill be passed, will embrace Ashland, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Lorain, Medina, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and Wayne counties. This will necessitate the removal of patients from the counties named, who are now inmates of the Toledo and Cleveland state hospitals, to the Massillon institution. The Massillon hospital will be prepared next summer to receive about 400 patients, the majority of whom will be transferred from other institutions.

### Stark County Fair.

The directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society will meet in the court house on Friday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of arranging the premium list for the fair of 1898, and transacting such other business as may come before the board. If the business can not be concluded in one day, the board will continue in session on Saturday, Feb. 5. Exhibitors and others interested in the success of the Stark county fair are invited and urged to be present to offer suggestions.

J. H. LERMAN, Sec.

### Chris Merry to be Hanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—[By Associated Press]—Chris Merry, who murdered his wife, was today sentenced to be hanged February 18th. This will be just three months from the date of



# THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1883.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON  
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1898

The Rev. A. E. Smith, of Defiance, is, taking an active part in the movement against the high hat which has reached that city in full force. He has pronounced against it from the pulpit, and promulgated a decree that no more high hats shall come between himself and his hearers during his sermons.

All Germany is astonished at the latest arbitrary whim of the emperor, which consists of an order that the army shall be equipped with a new rapid firing gun made by his special command and in accordance with his own design. In the midst of a wreath of artistic chisel work on the breach are the words *pro gloria et patria* and *ultimo ratio regis*—the king's last argument.

Greece is about to fall into line with the various nations which are on the verge of war and tumult. Four hundred thousand Greeks, disgusted with the treachery, cowardice and bad faith of the Danish dynasty, which rules by grace of the concert of the powers, are organizing to depose King George and establish a Hellenic republic. Preparations are already on foot for the revolution.

President McKinley, in his decisive declaration in favor of a sound currency and the maintenance of the national credit, has taken no new ground, but has simply emphasized his former declarations made at the time he accepted the nomination of the national Republican party for the leadership of the nation, when he pledged himself to stand by the principles laid down in the party platform.

That the balloon has come and has entered on the list of practical machines for daily use is evinced by paragraph No. 355, circular No. 163 recently issued from the British War office which reads as follows: "Soldiers serving at home and not receiving travelling allowances under paragraphs 345 to 354 will receive the following rates of travelling allowance for journeys by rail, steamship, or balloon. In case of journeys by steamship or balloon, one mile may be reckoned as three miles for the grant of the allowance under this paragraph."

The New York World has sent an agent to Massachusetts to stir up the strikers and obtain material for affecting stories to be published in its Sunday magazine. There was consternation among the conservative labor leaders at New Bedford, when Miss Minnie Rosen, the young woman in question, harangued a large meeting on Monday night. She mixed her metaphors and tickled the ears of her hearers by calling them slaves. Other speakers were more moderate in their remarks and counseled good order to hold the sympathy of the public.

The bill to abolish spring elections, and providing for the election of all municipal officers at the fall elections, introduced by Mr. Bramley in the House on Wednesday, will probably be met with great opposition. Although the proposed measure is made operative throughout the state, it is thought that its real inspiration comes from a desire to extend the term of office of the present mayor of Cleveland, Robert E. McKisson. Be this as it may, there are many objections to the holding of all elections, municipal, state and national at the same time, and the chances of the bill's passage are questionable.

Pugilists who do their fighting through the newspapers are likely to come to grief in due time if a certain movement started by the western sporting writers comes to a head. The absurd press notices, fake challenges and laughable interviews which have been sent out by the managers of Corbett, Fitzsimmons, McCoy and other actor pugilists, have not only disgusted the public, but has caused no end of protest from sporting editors who have been overrun with type written documents. At St. Louis the newspapers have decided to boycott not only the presentist talkers, but all other fighters who do not mean to fight.

The inter-state conference of coal operators and miners has fortunately terminated in an agreement upon a scale of wages and uniformity in the matter of screens, and has put an end to a contest which might have ended in a prolonged strike. The conference has agreed that hereafter miners and operators shall meet in January every year to fix the scale of wages, and in view of the substantial advance secured this year, it is to be hoped that the entire agreement will be faithfully lived up to by both parties. The agreement reached by the conference provides for different prices of mining, upon

which the operators have split in the past, and which seems to secure its permanence.

## THE MAINE AT HAVANA.

While the complimentary salute from the batteries of the United States battleship Maine has been answered in the same spirit from the fortress at Havana, the meaning of President McKinley's move is evidently fully understood by the Spanish authorities. The present administration has put an end to the timid and unnatural policy which for more than two years has kept our warships away from Cuban ports, and now the first naval visitor at Havana is a battleship whose armor and guns mean fighting power.

The President's ground that the Maine's errand is an amicable one is perfectly sound, for being at peace with Spain, our vessels have as good a right in Cuban waters as those of Great Britain or Germany. But the Maine's presence is a relief to American anxieties, and should there be other and fiercer outbreaks at Havana, we have at hand a vessel for the protection of our citizens.

## THE MASSILLON LYCEUM

### A Literary Association of Sixty Years Ago.

#### "LECTURES AND DISPUTATIONS."

Professor E. A. Jones Compiles from the Lyceum's Journal an Interesting Article Concerning an Organization Connected with Massillon's Early History.

The early citizens of Massillon seem to have taken a deep interest in educational matters, and in everything that had for its object the development of the mental powers, the improvement of character, the promotion of the best interests of the community, and the advancement of civilization in general. In those early days literary associations were organized, a charter for the "Universal School of Massillon" was obtained, lecture courses were arranged, a reading room was opened, a lyceum was organized which continued to discuss great and important questions for several years and committees were appointed to have in charge the important departments of commerce, agriculture, manufacturing, finance and literature.

Some days ago I prepared for THE INDEPENDENT a short article in reference to the Kendall Social Library from information obtained from the record book of that association. I have another volume of records that is equally interesting. It is handsomely bound in red leather and bears upon the back and one side the imprint, in gilt letters, "Journal of Massillon Lyceum." It contains the full and complete records of that organization from 1837 to 1846. It is interesting to turn the pages of this book and to read the thoughts expressed by the men who were the active workers in this community sixty years ago. We like to note the questions they discussed, the views held on various matters of public interest, the plans formed for the improvement of society, the interest manifested in the welfare of the city, and their patriotic devotion to the state and nation. The origin of the lyceum is thus stated in the record: "A meeting of young men and others was held, pursuant to notice, at Hogan & Harris's Long room on the evening of Tuesday, November 7, 1837, for the purpose of establishing a debating society." Nineteen were present. Parker Handy was elected president and Osee Welch secretary. Some time before, the citizens had obtained a charter for the establishment of a literary association denominated the "Universal School of Massillon." It was, at first, thought that with the consent of the trustees they might effect an organization under this charter, but, after due consideration, it was decided to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution for the government of such an association as the meeting wished to have formed, and to report the same at a later date. The Rev. O. N. Sage, Hunking Wheeler, jr., Parker Handy, E. Fitzgerald and Samuel Pease were named as the committee. At the next meeting the committee reported and a constitution consisting of twelve articles was unanimously adopted. The preamble sets forth so clearly and forcibly the high and noble purposes of the organization that it is here reproduced in full:

"We, the subscribers, citizens and residents of Massillon and its vicinity, with a view to foster and encourage the genius and literature of our country, enhance the value of its liberties, and perpetuate the simplicity, purity and republicanism of its government, sustain the onward progression of general science, promote philanthropy, and elevate to pre-eminence American arts and American institutions; facilitate mutual intercourse in life, extend our information on all subjects, introduce and maintain amity and good fellowship in every department of life, open wide the field of inquiry and investigation to all classes of men, and place mind in the attitude to combat mind free of prejudice and error, do associate ourselves together for the purpose of establishing a library and reading room, and for exercises in debate and otherwise, and for our government do adopt the following constitution."

Article 1 fixes the name as The Massillon Lyceum. Article 2 states its object in the following words: "Lectures and disputations on all subjects calculated to promote the advancement and elevation of science and the arts; increase veneration for our country, its laws and institutions; improve our moral condition and aid in the general dissemination of knowledge shall be the objects of this association." Article 3 specifies the usual officers and five directors to be chosen annually. Article 6 provides that "the officers and directors shall constitute a board of direction, with power to regulate the time, place, and exercises of meetings, direct proper subjects for lectures or discussion, and select or invite members, citizens or strangers to deliver or take part in them. It shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business, and at the annual meeting report its proceedings for the past year, and the state of the concerns of the association." Article 11 states the conditions of membership, the payment of an initiation fee of two dollars and the signing of the constitution.

The by-laws required that meetings should be held twice every month. They also prescribed a regular order of business; established a rigid system of parliamentary rules governing debates, and provided for the appointment of five standing committees of three members each, to take into consideration and report at regular intervals upon the following subjects: Agriculture, commerce, finance, manufactures and literature.

Article 8 of the by-laws reads as follows: "After debate on a subject has ceased, the president shall give his decision upon the merits of the argument, and refer to the house upon the merits of the question, which shall be decided by yeas and nays and entered upon the minutes."

The following names appear upon the records as members of the lyceum: David Anderson, Samuel Pease, C. K. Skinner, Abel Underhill, Rev. Geo. W. Warner, S. S. Fuller, R. J. Chestnutwood, J. G. Hogan, Hunking Wheeler, jr., J. G. Morse, Parker Handy, J. O. Bloss, Osee Welch, Lob Goodspeed, G. D. Hine, Hiram B. Wellman, Isaac H. Brown, P. C. Hull, Pomeroy Baldwin, H. B. Harris, R. H. Folger, John W. McMillen, E. Fitzgerald, James W. Underhill, James Huncan, Jacob Augustine, Benjamin Lemola, Daniel Brown, O. Filer, Thos. McCullough, Reuben McCullen, Rev. O. N. Sage, H. C. Miller, Dr. Perkins Wallace, Rev. John Swan, William Field, H. B. Hurlbut, H. D. Williams, Augustus Handy, T. K. Butler, Z. S. Stocking, Wm. M. Folger, William F. Hart, Salmon Hunt, Wyllis Griswold, Robert Reilly, John H. Sear, Dr. J. D. Weston, Dr. William Bowen, J. Culbertson, Arvine Wales, John R. Cecil, George Miller, John R. Cecil, Levi Rawson, Dr. F. T. Hurxthal, F. M. Keith, Matthew Johnson, John P. Worstell, Elias Johnson, R. C. Luce, G. W. Williams, G. L. Schuyler, James Allen, John H. Wheeler, W. R. Kent, A. T. Barker, John Hartness, John Mark, Anson Pease, Alexander Biorce, J. S. Hill, G. F. Tuttle, J. L. Reynolds, W. M. Smith, C. Demuth, W. F. Parrish, Rev. S. B. Page, W. M. Brewster, Thomas Goodman, Hiram Miller, Zenus Snow, Delos Mansfield, Wellington Thompson, Samuel McCaughey, George W. Underhill, J. J. McGarry, J. J. Hoffman, J. O. Michener, John Danner, James S. Drew, Philip Cain, H. H. Watson, Geo. S. Goble, H. H. Williams, Thos. George Welker, A. H. Coon, W. H. Bailey, W. M. Caton, C. C. Hine, T. R. Per Lee, William Brown, Chas. D. Smith, W. M. Culver, L. L. Brown, D. K. Carter, Dr. W. W. Brewster, A. T. Barker, Clement Russell, C. M. Russell, D. Shepardson, George Harsb, J. G. Shepherd, Peter Welker, J. V. C. Teller, George Swearlengen, Reuben Partridge, Peter Welker, Harper Partridge, John Tannis, John Kelly.

It seems singular that so few of those who were prominent and influential citizens in the forties are represented through their descendants in the city today. So far as is known to the writer only eight of the number are living at the present time. These are our esteemed fellow citizens: R. H. Folger, A. T. Skinner, Clement Russell and W. M. Culver; James W. Underhill, John Danner and Thomas Williams, of Canton, and Joseph Medill, the well-known editor of the Chicago Tribune.

At the first meeting, after the adoption of the constitution, held Nov. 13, 1837, H. Wheeler, jr., was elected president; Samuel Pease, vice-president; E. Fitzgerald, secretary; Parker Handy, treasurer; Alexander McCully, J. G. Hogan, S. S. Fuller, Chas. K. Skinner, J. D. Weston and others were named as the committee.

The Lyceum was organized and the earlier meetings were held in what was then known as Hogan and Harris's "Long Room." This was located in the present Harsh block, northwest corner of Main and Erie streets, over a store room then occupied by Hogan and Harris. It was used for public meetings and there the first Episcopal services in the town were held. Most of the lectures were given and many of the discussions were held in the new Presbyterian church. This was built on the site of the present second Presbyterian church on Hill street. It was afterwards removed to North street and converted into the dwelling which is now occupied by Mrs. Hoch and family.

Some of the last meetings of the board of direction, in 1845-6, were held in the old Bank of Massillon. The first question chosen for public debate was the following: "Does Justice require the immediate abolition of Slavery?" The Rev. G. W. Warner, Samuel Pease, Dr. J. D. Weston and Osee Welch were selected as the "leading speakers with privilege to arrange auxiliaries." In the absence of J. D. Weston, Dr. Abel Underhill was substituted. Such intense interest was manifested in the discussion, it was by unanimous request, continued through three evenings. The second week R. H. Folger, Parker Handy, the Rev. O. N. Sage and Dr. Perkins Wallace supported the affirmative, and Julius G. Morse, Alex. McCully, John B. Stow and B. Lemola the negative. The debate was closed on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, 1838, when the Rev. G. W. Warner and Samuel Pease took the affirmative and Dr. Abel Underhill

and Osee Welch the negative. The president decided the merits of the argument in favor of the affirmative. On referring the merits of the question to the house it was decided in the negative by a vote of 14 to 21.

Among the other subjects for debate were the following: "Ought Texas to be admitted to the American Union?" An affirmative vote was given. "Would the condition of society and of woman be benefited by placing the two sexes on an equality in respect to civil rights and duties?" This question was decided upon the merits of the argument in the affirmative, but when submitted to the house upon the merits of the question there were only four votes upon that side.

"Ought Congress to sustain the administration in its present course relative to the currency?" This was proposed March 13, 1839 and it awakened so much interest the discussion was continued through several evenings.

It was finally decided upon the merits of the question, in "the negative, by a vote of 7 to 22. About the same time the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the standing committee on finance be instructed to report at as early a day as convenient what in their opinion is the cause of the present depressed state of the currency and to propose what in their opinion would be a remedy." "Is the volition of thought, capability of reasoning, and general intellectual strength of some individuals, consequent upon the peculiar shape of the cranium or any peculiar organization of the brain?" was discussed May 15, 1839 and continued for another evening. I have space for only a few of the remaining subjects—"Has the Indian race in North America been benefited or improved by the attempts of the whites to ameliorate their condition?" Is it the duty of every person to abstain wholly from the use of intoxicating drinks, except as a medicine?" When the decision of this question upon its merits was referred to the house, there was but one vote in the negative. "Have the North American Indians greater cause of complaint against the government and citizens of the United States than the Negroes?" "Have the friends of the national administration a better claim to the title Democratic party than their opponents?" "Does nature independent of revelation furnish conclusive evidence of a future state of existence?" "Ought persons to be prohibited by legislative enactments from practicing as physicians or surgeons unless authorized by a board of examiners constituted by law?" (Oct., 1841.) "Ought bachelors to be subjected to a special tax for the support of the destitute?" (Feb., 1842.) This question was decided in the affirmative, both on the weight of the argument and the merits of the question. "Ought British cruisers to be allowed the right of searching, upon the high seas, vessels sailing under the colors of the United States, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade?" From the above it will be seen that the topics selected for discussion covered a wide range of subjects. These were timely and educational in their character. A deep interest was awakened in the community and the meetings were well attended.

Among the lecturers before the Lyceum may be mentioned—The Rev. O. N. Sage upon the subject of "Mental Improvement;" Dwight Jarvis, Esq., upon "The Early Settlement of Ohio;" Dr. Abel Underhill upon "Female Influence and Female Education."

It is interesting to note that on December 18th, 1837, B. G. Buswell, Esq., of Massachusetts, gave a lecture upon the following subject: "The Culture of the Sugar Beet and the Manufacture of Beet Sugar." At the close of the lecture the thanks of the association were voted to Mr. Buswell for his eloquent and able lecture, and the secretary was instructed to request a copy of the same for publication in the Massillon newspapers.

In 1841, Dr. A. Underhill, Dr. Wm. Bowen, James W. Underhill, Dr. F. T. Hurxthal, George Miller, and John Mark, were appointed to deliver orations, lectures, or essays at their option.

As an illustration of the work of the committee reference may be made to the year 1845. In January of that year the following committees were appointed: On finance—Samuel Pease, Salmon Hunt, John Danner, on commerce—John Culbertson, Chas. D. Smith, Pomeroy Baldwin; on agriculture—Arvine Wales, Thos. W. McCullough, Wyllis Griswold; on literature—R. H. Folger, Dr. Perkins Wallace, A. H. Coon; on manufactures—A. T. Skinner, C. C. Hine, Wm. H. Burke.

At the same time the committee on finance was instructed to report to the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4th, upon the "expediency of the legislature of the state of Ohio adopting a banking system predicated on the stock of the state."

The committee on commerce was instructed to report, at the same meeting, upon the influence of commerce on civilization. The committee on agriculture on such agricultural subjects as they may think proper. The committee on literature, upon the benefits arising from an international copyright.

The committee on manufactures was instructed to report, at the same time, on the effects of a tariff on the manufacturing interests.

At an earlier meeting (1840) the committee on agriculture was instructed to report to the Lyceum the probable effect on the farming interest of a system of high duties upon such fabrics imported from abroad as come in competition with the manufactures of our own country. In 1838 the committee on agriculture considered the question, "Ought Ohio to encourage the growth of the silkworm and the culture of silk by legislative action?"

The last recorded meeting was held on Feb. 3, 1848. At that time Robt. H.

Folger was president; A. T. Skinner, vice-president; John Danner, secretary; C. D. Smith, treasurer. The last board of directors consisted of the Rev. C. Smith, Salmon Hunt, George Miller, Samuel Pease and Dr. William Bowen.

The Massillon Lyceum exerted an excellent influence upon the community. The discussions, lectures, investigations and general exercises were favorable to the cause of popular education, and served to prepare the way for the establishment of the public school supported by general taxation. It was only a year or two later that the special act of the legislature was passed under which the "Massillon Union School" was organized.

The records of the Massillon Lyceum constitute a bright page in the early history of Massillon.

E. A. JONES.

## THE CLEANLY ISLANDS.

A Region Where the Very Dust Is of a Cleansing Nature.

Fortunate islands, the ancients called them. What measure of good fortune they associated with cleanliness is indeed uncertain. From the duration and elaboration of their baths one might presume that the Romans—not the holy, but the pagan Romans—placed it at least a degree above godliness. Yet some influence surely must have traversed the law of heredity, for they scarcely seem to have transmitted this disposition to their posterity.

Whether, however, the title of Fortunate, given to these islands, had or had not a reference to this quality, which we place proverbially only next to godliness, the quality itself is strikingly conspicuous. The islands had other names. The Hesperides is the most familiar of them, and in Tenerife the original "dragon" tree may be seen beneath which that sleepless dragon coiled himself who acted as watchdog for the maidens guarding the golden apples. Today we call "golden apples" oranges—in the language of the country, naranjas. We have changed the name of the islands, too, and call them the Canaries. No canary birds seem to live in them, however, and there is a notion that the name is derived ultimately from "canis," the dogs, especially those of the island of Lanzarote, the most easterly, being famous. The flora of the islands are subtropical, with palms (is not the chief town of the Grand Canary Las Palmas?), bananas, encalyptus, cactus and the aforesaid "golden apples." Luxuriant vegetation is the glory of Tenerife; a climate wonderfully equable is common to them all, but Grand Canary is especially blessed in its dryness and freshness.

At Orotava are more grandeur of gardens and spacious hotels. At Las Palmas, facing the northeast trade winds, are the constant fresh breeze off the sea, accommodation as comfortable as could be desired and the quality of cleanliness in its superlative degree. Where all is so dry it is difficult to be dirty and a positive triumph of innate instincts over circumstances on the part of the proletariat that so many of them continue to be filthy. The Englishman may even be astonished at the dirt, as he will be astonished at his own cleanliness. The astonishment is the greater because the place is pervaded by a fine dust, but the very dust is of a cleanly, almost of a cleansing, nature. It lies in powder on the banana groves and palm trees. After a country drive it may make a dark coat look as if it were a flower mill, but a shower of rain sweeps it off the foliage, and a shake and a brush of the garment, and they are all more spotless than they were before.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Footgear and Gloves.

Woman is largely judged by her extremities, by the way she dresses her feet and hands, and so she should have a care in selecting footgear and gloves, says a New York fashion writer. At no time are her feet so conspicuous as when in evening attire, unless she happens to be a member of the Rainy Day club. Evening slippers are very smart at present. Two general styles prevail for house and full dress wear—the single strap or the double strap crossed and the laced low shoes. Black satin slippers elaborately embroidered in cut jet are very swell and make even the clumsiest foot look slim and dainty. Possessors of feet broader than or longer than four should, when possible, stick to a black evening slipper, for the light colors make large feet look larger. Silver and gold buckles, jeweled button-ties and bugs, gold and silver embroidery, fluff bows and rosettes all look too beautiful for anything in the shoe man's window, but they are intended for little feet. Women with big feet can apply philosophy to evening slippers as well as to everything else in life. For everything you miss you gain something else, and the gain in this case is immediate, for it is in dollars and cents. All of these gimcracks on slippers make them just that much more expensive.

The proper thing to wear with ball gowns and other elaborate frocks is a slipper made from the piece of the gown worn unless it happens to be a striped or flowered brocade. Then a slipper made of the prevailing tint should be worn. Bronze slippers are much used for house wear again, and they are pretty and inexpensive too. What woman does not remember her childish joy over her first pair of bronze slippers?

### Rival Citizens.

Johnny's face was smeared with dirt and tears, there was a lump on his left cheek, and one knee projected through a jagged rent in his trousers leg. "Johnny, Johnny," exclaimed his mother, "have you been fighting again?" "Yep," he replied. "Me an that boy from New York had a scrap. He looks worn'n I do, too, you bet."

# COAL CONTRACT SIGNED

## Mine Officials and Operators Affix Their Signatures.

### IT GOES INTO EFFECT APRIL 1.

The Next Interstate Convention Will Be Held In Pittsburgh In January, 1899, to Settle the Scale—Agreement of Chicago Meeting Ratified.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The following is the contract between the operators of the competitive coal fields and the United Mine Workers of America, which has been signed:

"The following agreement made and entered into in joint interstate convention in this city (Chicago), Jan. 26, 1898, by and between the operators and miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, known as the Pittsburgh thin vein district, witnesseseth:

"First.—That an equal price for mining screened lump coal shall hereafter form a base scale in all of the districts above named, excepting the state of Illinois, the block coal district of Indiana, to pay 10 cents per ton over that of Hocking Valley, Western Pennsylvania and Indiana bituminous district, and that the price of pick run of mine coal in Hocking Valley and Western Pennsylvania shall be determined by the actual percentage of screenings passing through such screen as is hereinafter provided, it being understood and agreed that screened or run of mine coal may be mined and paid for on the above basis at the option of the operator, according to market requirements, and the operators of Indiana bituminous shall also have like option of mining run of mine or screen coal.

"Second.—That the screen hereby adopted for the state of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and the bituminous district of Indiana, shall be uniform in size, 6 feet wide, by 12 feet long, built of flat or akron shaped, of not less than five-eighths of 1 inch surface, with 1 1/2 inches between bars, free from obstructions, and that such screenings shall rest upon a sufficient number of bear-ings to hold the bars in proper position."

"Third.—That the block coal district of Indiana may continue the use of the diamond screen of the present size and pattern with the privilege of run of mine coal, the mining price of which shall be determined by the actual screenings, and that the state of Illinois shall be absolutely upon a run of mine system and shall be paid for on that basis.

"Fourth.—That an advance of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for pick mined screened coal shall take effect in Western Pennsylvania, Hocking Valley and Indiana bituminous districts on April 1, 1898, and that Grape Creek, Ill., and the bituminous district of Indiana, shall pay 40 cents per ton, run of mine coal, from and after same date, based upon 80 cents per ton screened. In Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and the Indiana bituminous district, same to continue in force until the expiration of this contract.

"Fifth.—That on and after April 1, 1898, the eight-hour work day, with eight hours pay, consisting of six days per week, shall be in effect in all of the districts represented and the uniform wages for day labor shall be paid the different classes of labor in the fields named and that internal differences in any of the states or districts, both as to prices or conditions, shall be referred to the states or districts affected for adjustment.

"Sixth.—That the same relative prices and conditions between machine and pick mining that have existed in the different states shall be continued during the life of this contract.

"Seventh.—That present prices for pick and machine mining and all classes of day labor shall be maintained in the competitive states and districts until April 1, 1898.

"Eighth.—That the United Mine Workers' organization, a party to this contract, do hereby further agree to afford all possible protection to the trade and to the other parties hereto against any unfair competition resulting from a failure to maintain scale rates.

"Ninth.—That this contract shall remain in full force and effect from April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, and that our next annual interstate convention shall convene in the city of Pittsburgh on the third Tuesday in January, 1899. Adopted."

This is signed by miners' officials and representative of the operators.

### FROM LINCOLN'S OLD SPRING.

Water to Be Used In Christening the Battleship Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—When next month the battleship Kentucky glides from the ways at Newport News her prow will not be bathed in champagne, nor in good old whisky. The



MISS CHRISTINE BRADLEY. She Will Pour Water, Not Wine or Whisky, on the Kentucky.

fair sponsor Miss Christine Bradley, will uncork a beautifully embellished silver vase of pure water.

On the farm in La Rue county, where Abraham Lincoln was born, there is an unfailing spring of cold, crystal water, where in boyhood the great emancipator was wont to slake his thirst, using gourd or oak leaf dipper.

The idea is to have a committee formally visit the spring and fill a silver vessel with sparkling water and seal it with appropriate ceremonies, to be used by Miss Bradley.

Germanes Murdered by Chinese.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Shanghai that four German soldiers have been murdered by the Chinese.



# TELLER HAD HIS WAY.

His Resolution Went Through in the Senate.

SOME REPUBLICANS HELPED HIM.

All Efforts to Amend the Resolution Voted Down by Majorities Ranging from 5 to 29—Party Lines Broken—A Warm Debate Preceded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After a debate, animated at all times and occasionally acrimonious, which occupied the greater part of this week, the senate, by the decisive vote of 47 to 33, has passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Stanley Matthews in 1878, and is as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress herein before recited, are payable, principal



SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER.  
Author of the Resolution Passed by the Senate.

and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. Mr. Lodge's gold standard substitute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was, yeas, 24; nays, 53.

The events of the day leading up to the final vote were full of interest and importance. It was a field day for the senators of the senate, no less than 23 senators embracing the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion. That the debate was interesting was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded throughout the day; and that it was important was evidenced by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

When the voting began it was evident that party lines were being broken on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge (Mass.) that the most decided break occurred. On the Republican side Mr. Allison (Ia.) and Mr. Burrows (Mich.) did not answer to their names on that roll call, and many of the Republicans voted directly against it. Upon the final passage of the resolution some Republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter (Mo.), Chandler (N. H.), Clark (Wyo.), Pritchard (N. C.), Shoup (Ida.), Warren (Wyo.) and Wolcott (Colo.), voted for the resolution, because as Mr. Wolcott announced they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Nelson amendment was first presented, declaring that it is the duty of the government of the United States, under existing laws, to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, so that the dollar of the one metal shall for all monetary purposes always be equal in value to the dollar of the other metal.

It was tabled—42 to 37. Then came the Lodge amendment, as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent; and that any other payment, without consent of the creditor, would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

It was beaten directly—24 to 53. Mr. Quay now came forward with a new amendment as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That all the bonds or other obligations of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited should be paid, principal and interest, in the money that is the highest money of the world."

Tabled—47 to 31. Mr. Hoar offered another new amendment, to go at the close of the resolutions, as follows: "That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency or in any money other than the best money of the world."

Tabled—49 to 30. Mr. Foraker proposed an amendment formerly suggested by Mr. Spooner, who was absent, as follows: "That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby further pledged to promote, the faith, honor and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard; and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained at a parity with gold, and all obligations of the

United States shall be maintained unviolably at the present standard."

Tabled—44 to 33. Mr. Hoar presented the same amendment as the last, proposing it as an additional section instead of a separate declaration. This was tabled, the vote being the same as on the Foraker amendment.

Mr. Caffery proposed an amendment as follows:

"Provided that if, at the time of payment of the principal or interest of the bonds, the market value of silver is not at par with gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, the principal and interest shall be paid in gold or silver at the option of the creditor." The amendment was tabled without a yeas and nays vote.

This disposed of amendments and the decks were cleared for the final vote on the Teller resolution. It passed—47 to 32.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clifton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Harris, Hittelfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, McNary, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawling, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turpie, Turner, Vest, Warren, White and Wolcott—47.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBrude, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.) Platt, (N. Y.), Quay, Sewell, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—32.

The pairs throughout the voting were as follows:

Talley with Deboe, Faulkner with Elkins, Gorman with Frye, Jones (Nev.) with Proctor and Walthall with Spooner. The first named voted in each case have voted with those sustaining the resolution and against all amendments, while the last named would have voted against the resolution and for the amendments.

CHURCH TO GET DAMAGES.

The House Passed the Bill to Pay M. E. Publishing Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal Church South \$288,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster which staved off a vote on two previous private bill days, was piloted to its passage in the house by Mr. Cooper (Tex.), who was in charge of the measure.

The friends of the measure proved themselves in an overwhelming majority and the opposition finding it could hold out no longer reluctantly yielded. The vote on the bill was 188 to 67.

President Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The president and party have arrived here on their return trip from New York. The president was accompanied by Mr. Porter, his private secretary, and Mr. Cridler, assistant secretary of state.

SOCIETY MAN ARRESTED.

Accused of Trying to Kiss and Then Slapping His Cook.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—H. Maitland Kersey, formerly the agent of the White Star line in this city, and who is now the head of a Klondike mining syndicate, composed of well known European



H. MAITLAND KERSEY.  
The Society Man Accused of Trying to Kiss His Cook.

capitalists, has been arrested in a suit for \$5,000 damages for alleged assault brought against him by Julie Gleason, his former cook.

The arrest took place at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where Mr. Kersey had gone to attend the Manufacturers' association banquet. He gave bail in \$500 cash, and took part in the dinner. Mr. Kersey's lawyers deny the complaint.

The allegation is that Mr. Kersey attempted to kiss his cook and that because she prevented him, he slapped her in the face.

Kersey is a society swell.

HE WAS HIRED TO KILL.

Claim of the Mysterious Man Who Demanded \$5,000 From Madill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The case of the young man who was arrested in an attempt to hold up President Madill of the Union Trust company last Tuesday, and secure \$5,000 at the point of a pistol, is as mysterious as ever.

A letter, which was handed to Mr. Madill by the man at the time the attempt, has been made public for the first time.

In it the man said he had been offered \$5,000 to kill Madill, by those who would profit by his death. He offered to spare Madill's life, if he would give him \$5,000. If he didn't get it, he said he would kill him.

The would-be robber, who still refuses to give his right name, exactly duplicated the performance of the mysterious man who robbed President Moffatt of the Denver bank, on March 29, 1899, of \$31,000.

The Weather.

Fair, preceded by light snow on the lakes; colder; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

# NOT KNOWN BY HANNA

Campbell Did Not Connect the Senator With Boyce.

HE PRODUCED \$1,750 IN CASH.

This, He Said, Figured In His Transactions With the New York Man—May Use It to Push a Damage Suit—Testimony of Otis.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—The two star witnesses in the alleged senatorial bribery investigation, examined by the senate investigating committee, were Representative J. C. Otis of Hamilton county, who claims to have been offered a bribe to vote for Senator Hanna, and Thomas C. Campbell, attorney, who acted as the legal representative of Otis. There was nothing in the testimony of either witness to even indicate that Senator Hanna, Major Dick or Major Rathbone had any connection with General Boyce, through whom it is claimed the alleged negotiations were conducted. In fact, Attorney Campbell, who came all the way from New York to testify, took occasion to say he did not believe Senator Hanna was interested in or knew Boyce.

Moreover, Boyce himself had declared to Campbell that he did not know Mr. Hanna and that if his personal wishes were consulted he would prefer to see him defeated. Campbell produced a roll of bills in denominations of \$100 and \$50, aggregating \$1,750, which he claimed Boyce had paid to him during the negotiations. Campbell said if Boyce returned to Hamilton county he would be glad to return the money, otherwise he would use part of it in pushing a suit for damages against a Columbus paper.

Representative Otis testified that he had met Henry Harrison Boyce in Cincinnati first on the evening of Jan. 7 last at his room, 226, in the Gibson House, having in the morning received a telephone message from a man at the Great Southern hotel in Columbus, who said he was General Boyce, that he had come on from New York and wished to see him on important business. Mr. Otis told him to come to Cincinnati. Boyce said that he represented J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, that Mr. Morgan had great interests in Ohio, which he desired to have looked after, and that he was also a friend of Mr. G. C. Shane of New York. During the conversation the senatorial matter was touched upon, and Boyce asked as to Mr. Hanna's chances to which Otis replied that he did not think them very good. Boyce said that that night of the following night Mr. Shane was to have an interview with President McKinley; that both the president and Mr. Shane were interested in the Ohio situation, especially the former. Personally, Boyce said, he did not care who was elected. After telling Mr. Otis a number of other stories, after the understanding that another meeting would be held the following afternoon, Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Then it was that Mr. Otis secured Campbell's services.

Campbell said Boyce and Otis came to his room. Boyce talked so strongly of his friendship for the president, that Campbell did not believe him. Otis left. Then he asked Boyce directly what he wanted.

Boyce finally said he had come to help Hanna in his election. Campbell said to him: "Did you not come from the president?" to which Boyce replied that he had, but in which Mr. Campbell declared that he took no belief. Boyce at last said he would pay Otis \$2,500. Campbell replied that he did not think Otis would accept any proposition. This was on Saturday night. On Sunday Campbell told Boyce Otis would not listen to the proposition.

Boyce replied that the amount offered was a munificent one, as Hanna already had 74 votes without Droste or Lane. Boyce said that he wanted to show what he could do and besides there might be a ship, and he wanted to get the vote of Otis and Droste and Lane. Boyce further said that he wanted Campbell for his attorney, to win men over, and would give him \$1,000, which he did.

Later, he saw Boyce again, and told him that he thought \$2,500 was beneath the dignity of a representative, and that he ought to have \$10,000. Boyce replied that this was nonsense—that he had already secured four votes at an average of \$1,500 each, and another for \$600. Boyce then said he would give \$3,500, \$1,750 at that time and \$1,750 the next day, upon arrival at Columbus. Boyce then wrote a telegram, directed to President McKinley, and reading: "For the best interests of Ohio and the Republican party, I will cast my vote for M. A. Hanna for senator for the short and long terms."

This telegram Campbell was to submit to Otis and if the latter accepted the proposition he was to sign it and the telegram to be returned to Boyce, who was to forward it to the president. Mr. Campbell carried the telegram away with him and showed it to Jared Bliss, who volunteered to copy the telegram and sign Otis' name to it, which was done. At the next meeting the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce, and he was told that Otis had finally consented and that there was the telegram.

Campbell said to Boyce: "You will now pay \$1,750, and \$1,750 when you reach Columbus," whereupon Boyce counted \$750 more. Campbell said: "This does not make \$1,750." Boyce replied: "You have already got \$1,000, and this makes the \$1,750." Campbell replied: "I thought the \$1,000 was for my fee."

Boyce replied that he could not give more at that time, as he could not let it cost him more than \$3,500 at that time, although Mr. Otis was to get \$6,500 more when Hanna was elected. Mr. Campbell then demanded a receipt, which Boyce did not care to give, although a receipt was finally written for the \$1,750 already paid, and the additional \$1,750 that was to be paid on reaching Columbus. Campbell said he would take the \$750 and the receipt and show it to Otis, to which Boyce agreed.

The plan was that Campbell and Boyce and Otis were to meet the next morning, at 9 o'clock, and come to Columbus. Boyce did not show up, and on a later train than had at first been intended, Campbell came to Columbus with Mr. Otis.

# DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

January Brings Increase in Business, but Not in Prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The first month of the new year has brought rather more increase in business, but less improvement in prices than was expected. With payments through clearinghouses 7.2 per cent larger than in 1892, and probably the largest ever known in any month, with railroad earnings 11.2 per cent larger than the best of past years, the fact that prices are very low only shows more clearly the increase in quantities of products sold.

Nor is there any disposition to refuse orders, even at present prices; indeed the competition of manufacturers seeking orders alone prevents a rise. Most of them have all they can manage, many working night and day, and one great steel concern running on Sunday, but the works not yet filled with orders are seeking contracts at as low prices as have ever been made, indicating that even these are not entirely unprofitable. The settlement of wages on a 10 per cent advance, April 1, for 200,000 coal miners of the central region, with other changes, will tend toward a larger demand for products of all kinds, though also toward some increase in cost of manufacture.

Wheat has been conspicuous, rising 5 cents for the week, with 5½ cents for May options. So heavy an outgo with wheat over \$1 per bushel, and with corn exports for the four weeks equalling the extraordinary movement of last year, discloses the strength of foreign demand even better than current accounts of disappointing shipments from Argentina and prospects in Russia. The cotton manufacture is in more difficulty than any other, not merely because prices do not much improve, nor as yet the demand for goods, though both are helped by the closing of many mills, but largely because the manufacturer and workers have considered too little the rapidly growing production at the south.

The woolen manufacture is doing well, fine worsted goods having opened at an advance of 20 per cent over last year, and the large mills are constantly buying wool, even at current high prices, which implies great confidence in the future, presumably based on larger orders than are publicly reported. Such purchases of wool have been frequent of late, even by mills supposed to be supplied far ahead, and one Providence mill appears to have taken 250,000 pounds worsted wool at Wheeling this week. Sales at 100 of the chief markets have been 8,080,100 pounds and for four weeks, 30,421,070, of which 21,867,720 were domestic, against 36,547,000 last year, of which 23,397,300 were domestic.

The iron manufacturer is getting larger orders for finished products, which crowd many works beyond their capacity, although some others are still in the market and keeping prices down. Pig iron is steady, except that Bessemer at Pittsburg is 10 cents lower, the output last year being officially reported at 9,652,880 tons, and the consumption in this country, unsold stocks considered, 9,625,383 tons, against 9,601,504 in the largest previous year, which was 9,394,393 tons in 1892.

Imports for the year have been 842 in the United States, against 531 last year, and 84 in Canada, against 57 last year.

SUIT AGAINST DUN'S AGENCY.

A West Virginia Lumber Company Claims Injury From Rating.

WHEELING, Jan. 29.—A damage suit for \$150,000 has been filed here in the circuit court by attorneys of the Alexander Lumber company against R. G. Dun & Co. The bill of particulars alleges that the credit and standing of the Alexander company was injured the amount sued for by the alleged false and malicious rating issued on Jan. 27, 1897, by the Dun Mercantile agency, in which it was said among other things, that the plant was built on an extravagant plan, was badly managed, future prospects clouded, credit impaired and advised creditors to obtain security if possible.

The bill of particulars is signed by Henry Warden of Pittsburg, president of the lumber company. The company's extensive lumber plant and short line of railroad is located in Uphurst country. An attachment was served upon the Wheeling branch of the Dun agency.

Wedded His Former Wife.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 29.—J. F. Parker, a pension attorney, has been married to his former wife, Mrs. Della Parker, from whom he secured a divorce in the circuit court here on Dec. 3 last.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Some of the Happenings of the Week World Given Briefly.

PARIS.—The Belgian King Leopold has bought the American cup defender Mayflower.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—Rumored that Germany wants United States Minister Powell recalled, owing to Leaders incident.

BO-TON.—All is quiet in New England strike cities.

PEKIN.—China will propose that Russia and England divide the proposed loan.

LONDON.—The eastern situation was discussed between the Marquis of Salisbury and United States Ambassador Hay, before the latter started for Egypt.

ONESSA.—Russia may force Turkey to accept Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete.

VICTORIA.—The steamer Corona, for Alaska, sank. Her 225 passengers were landed.

WASHINGTON.—Vice President and Mrs. Hobart entertained President and Mrs. McKinley at a brilliant reception last evening.

WASHINGTON.—President Dole much enjoyed the Cossack drill of the Sixth cavalry at Ft. Myers.

CHICAGO.—Fire partially destroyed the Ewart building, 11 to 23 Jefferson street. Loss, \$150,000, protected by insurance.

ROME.—The pope will celebrate mass at St. Peter's cathedral on Feb. 13, the sixtieth anniversary of his first mass.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Governor Budd granted a respite pending arrival of documents on the sanity of Trainwrecker Worden, sentenced to be hanged Feb. 11.

# THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Number of Bills Introduced in House. Senate Did Nothing.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—The following bills were introduced in the house: By Smith (Delaware), providing for county local option. By Ross, to tax franchisees. By Piper, to define and suppress trusts. By Allen, to punish members of trusts.

By Smith (Delaware), providing that agricultural statistics taken by the assessors be returned to the secretary of the state board of agriculture. By Kemper, providing that Bates' Annotated Statutes be made the authorized edition.

By Wiley, to prevent labor strikes. The senate did no business.

SUICIDE THE POLICE THEORY.

They Do Not Believe Klein Was Shot by Two Highwaymen.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—C. Klein, president of the Klein Flour and Feed company, who was found on the street fatally shot last night, is still alive, and adheres to his statement that he was assaulted by two highwaymen on the street, robbed and then shot.

The police as tenaciously cling to the theory of suicide. No new developments have been made tending to clear the mystery. The flour and feed company made an assignment, giving assets at \$1,000, liabilities \$29,000. It was this business embarrassment which gives weight to the theory of suicide.

PROBING THE TRUSTS.

A Legislative Committee in Session at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—The senate committee appointed to investigate trusts in Ohio has been in session at the Forest City House. The trusts to be investigated are wire mills, vapor stoves, fire insurance, sugar and milk.

Twenty-one subpoenas were served. The members of the committee present are: E. H. Valentine, C. D. Wightman, Oscar Sheppard, Alfred M. Cohen and J. J. Sullivan.

FRIENDLY VISITS.

Spain So Speaks of the Cruises of the Warships.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—A semi-official note just issued in relation to the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Cuba says: "This necessitates Captain General Laico sending a battleship, as well as the cruiser Vizcaya, to visit American ports."

"The visit will be the occasion for festivities in honor of the Spanish sailors and the different commanders will exchange visits. The forthcoming festivities are regarded here, as well as in Washington, as a pacific demonstration calculated to be satisfactory to both countries."

Ordered Ruiz's Execution.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The Spanish authorities say that among papers which fell into the hands of the troops when Aranguren was killed was his diary, showing that he ordered the execution of Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz.

THE EARNINGS INCREASED.

Good Reports Issued by Officials of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The statement of comparative earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the month of December and for 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1897, is as follows:

Pennsylvania railroad, lines directly operated. For month of December, gross earnings, increase, \$425,500; expenses, \$239,400; net earnings, increase, \$286,100.

For 12 months, gross earnings, increase, \$2,125,000; expenses, decrease, \$201,700; net earnings, increase, \$2,326,300.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated. For month of December, gross earnings, increase, \$894,700; expenses, increase, \$463,900; net earnings, increase, \$430,800.

For 12 months, gross earnings, increase, \$2,051,500; expenses, decrease, \$113,300; net earnings, increase, \$2,164,800.

SPECIAL CUBAN EMISSARY.

President McKinley Will Appoint One to Handle Relief.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—President McKinley has decided to send to Havana a special emissary whose duty will be the distribution of the supplies sent there by the central Cuban relief committee of this city.

Crime of a Fiend.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Johanna Ruminsky of 94 Ohio street, Allegheny City, was strangled to death about 10:30 Thursday night. Her murderer, not content with his heinous work, saturated the body with kerosene oil and ignited it. When found early yesterday morning the body was completely roasted. A quarrel between the dead woman and her husband, Michael Ruminsky, early Thursday night and his sudden disappearance since the discovery of the dead body of his wife, have convinced the Allegheny police authorities that he is the murderer.

Great English Strike Ended.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A meeting of committees, representing the federated employers and the allied trades unions, has resulted in a ballot accepting the employers' terms. Arrangements have been completed for a simultaneous resumption of work in all the federated workshops on Monday next.

Jurors Rebuked a Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Scenes in the Laetger trial were exciting and unusual. The jurors became exasperated at the tactics of Attorney Harmon, the chief counsel for the defense, and two them openly rebuked him. Harmon and the judge had frequent spats.

Condemned Senator Lindsay.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—The resolution requesting the immediate resignation of United States Senator William Lindsay came up in the Kentucky senate, having been passed by the house. The resolution was also adopted by the senate by a vote of 25 to 10.

# MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

Massillon Mothers Make It But with a Little Light There Need Be None.

How carefully mother guards the secrets of her boys and girls. At night she carefully tucks the bed clothes around them she chides and warns that mother will be angry if they repeat last night's offense, softly saying to herself, it is only a habit but I must break them of it. This is mother's mistake. The children cannot help it and sweet clean dry beds can be the resting place of every child when it is understood that the cause is not a habit but a weakness that can be cured. Active life of the little ones tends to weakening the kidneys and weak kidneys means inability to retain the urine. This is a condition not a habit and should have the same prompt attention you would give to the marked symptoms of any disease. One Doan's Kidney Pills taken twice a day and at bed time will strengthen the kidneys of a child and soon there will be no cause to scold for the so-called habit will promptly disappear. Here's a grateful mother that adds her endorsement to our words. Mrs. Wm. McBride, 282 W. Bloom St., Mansfield, Ohio, says: "My little boy when he was eight weeks old, was attacked with rheumatism. He recovered from the immediate effects of it, but ever since he has had weak kidneys. This has given us a great deal of trouble both during the night and the day on account of the inability to retain the urine. It apparently had the effect of making him feel poorly, for his appetite flagged and he did not thrive. We were anxious to get something which might help him, so when we noticed more than one account of Doan's Kidney Pills curing such cases we got him a box. We gave him one pill at a time and were very much pleased that he was taking a turn for the better and showed steady improvement. Under the influence of the power of retention came back. We can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for this distressing weakness in children."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50c. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Given away for a few days only, commencing Saturday, February 5, 300 boxes, each containing one week's treatment of Wright's Celery Capsules at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Any person afflicted with Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headaches, can get one of the boxes free. Parties living out of the city can get them free by addressing The Wright Med. Co., Columbus, O.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in from 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits 75 cents. Sold by Rider & Snyder, druggists, Massillon.

The first annual midwinter clearance sale at C. Siebold's dry goods store will begin Saturday morning, Jan. 29.

Fortunes have and will be made in the

• KLONDYKE •

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

Is offering you an opportunity to become interested in the wonderful

"COLD FIELDS,"

Without the hardship that the actual miners will have.

The Rush Next Spring Will Be Tremendous.

Our Company is interested in transportation, in furnishing food and merchandise supplies and in actual mining.

In all of these ventures money will be made by investing in the stock of the



